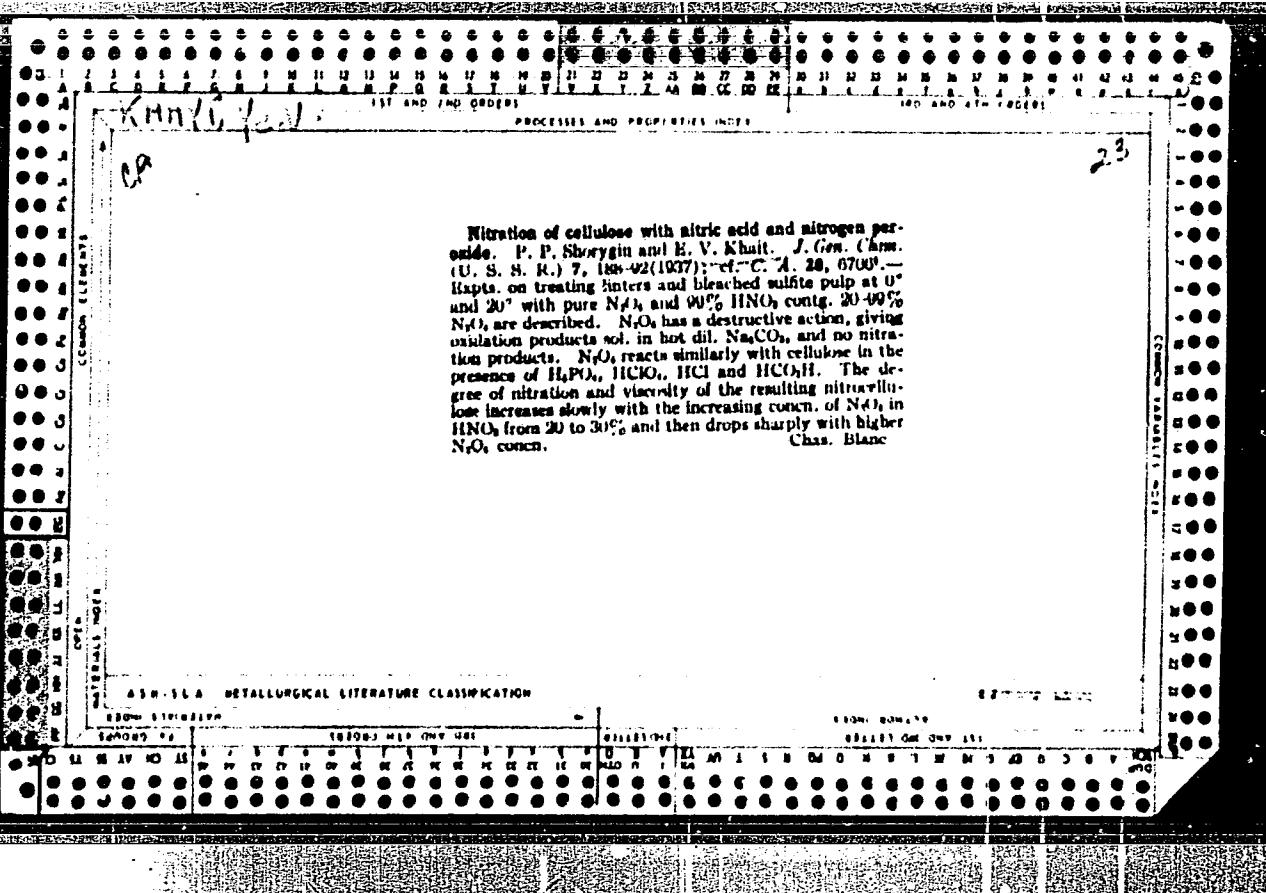


KHAIT, E.I., kand. ekonom. nauk (Rostov-na-Donu)

Utilization of capital assets in the division. Zhel. dor. transp.  
47 no.8:66-69 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)



KHAYT~~;~~, Ye. V.

"Polymerization of Unstable Cyclic Compounds. I. Polymerization of Caprolactam," by I. L. Knuryants, Z. A. Rogovin, Y. A. Rymashevskaya, and Ye. V. Khayt~~x~~ (J. Gen Chem., USSR, 1947, 17, 987-91; Chem. Abs., 1948, 42, 2578-9). - The polymerization of caprolactam to form linear polyamides of high molecular weight has been studied over the temperature range 230°-302°. 99% complete polymerization was obtained in 24 hours at 230° or 6 hours at 302°. Tough, lustrous polymers were obtained at all polymerization yields above 50%. A small amount of water was necessary for the polymerization reaction and the viscosity of a polymer solution, and hence the molecular weight, was higher if the polymerization was carried out in a nitrogen atmosphere. The mechanism of the polymerization reaction was discussed.

SOV/81-59-10-37163

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 536 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kha<sup>it</sup>, V.E.V., Prokof'yev, A.S., Lebedeva, A.I., Kachanyuk, Yu.K., Golubeva, Ye.V., Katorzhnov, N.D.

TITLE: Continuous Process of Manufacturing Polycaprolactam

PERIODICAL: Vestn. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Mezhotrasl. labor. tekhn.-ekon. issled. i nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. fiz.-khim. in-ta im. L.Ya. Karpova, 1958, Nr 5 (10), pp 16-18

ABSTRACT: As a result of the analysis of caprone resin (determination of the content of low-molecular compounds, viscosity of the solution and the melt), which has been obtained in the continuous polymerization of  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam in direct-flow (of the VK-pipe type) and in three-type (of the U-pipe type) apparatuses at 260°C in the presence of AG salt of 3 - 5% of the monomer weight, it has been found that a polymer with uniform physical-chemical properties is obtained only in apparatuses of the U-pipe type. The method of continuous polymerization of caprolactam in this apparatus can be recommended for the industrial manufacture of caprone resin.

Card 1/1

A. Volckhina

KHAYT, Ye.V.; KACHANYUK, Yu.K.; BATIK'YAN, B.A.; GANSHINA, I.V.

Producing a dull finish on capron resin during the continuous polymerization of caprolactam. Khim.volok. no.4:56-58 '59.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Hexamethylenimine)

KHAIT, E.V.; BAROCHINA, I.Ya.

Branch conference of workers of the synthetic fiber industry.  
Khim.volok. no.2:77 '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Textile fibers, Synthetic—Congresses)

MIKHAYLOV, N.V.; GORBACHEVA, V.O.; KHAIT, E.V.; KACHANYUK, Yu.K.;  
KHOKHLOVA, N.S.

Molecular structure and the physicomechanical properties  
of polyamide cord. Khim. volok. no.4:26-28 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusst-  
vennogo volokna.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710006-7

KHAIT, Grigoriy (Perm')

Both controllers and assistants. Zdorov'e 7 no.6:8 Je '61;  
(MIRA 14:7)  
(PERM--PUBLIC HEALTH)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710006-7"

**KHAIT, Grigoriy (Sverdlovsk)**

Looking ahead. Zdorov'e 7 no.8:11-12 Ag '61.  
(SVERDLOVSK--FACTORY SANITATION)

(MIRA 14:9)

KHAIT, G. Ya., inzh.

Keeping records and controlling means of the national economy  
expended and lost in constructing reservoirs of hydroelectric  
power stations. Gidr.stroi. 30 no.2:51-52 F '60.

(Reservoirs)

(MIRA 13:5)

**Aminometric determination of alkaloids in belladonna leaves, lobelia herb and harrigel roots.** O. Ya. Khait, Ukraine. Gospodarstv. Inst. Eksp. Farm. (Kharkov), Konf'likatsionnye Materialy 1930, No. 2, 40-60.—Shake approx. 6 g. of powd. belladonna leaves with 10 times their wt. of 6% g. of 2 N NaOH, shake for 15 min., add 5 ml. of 2 N NaOH, shake for 15 min., let stand for 15 min. and decant; the ether ext. To the ether ext. add 1 g. of takum and 1 ml. of water, shake for 2-3 min., let stand for 3 hrs., filter into a weighed flask and weigh the ether soln. Transfer to a sepg. funnel and ext. with 0.2 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, with 8 ml. for 10 min., with 3 ml. for 2 min. and with 2 ml. for 2 min. Pour each ext. through cotton to another sepg. funnel, add 2 ml. of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> soln., 10 g. of the dry prepn., and 90 ml. of water and ext. with CHCl<sub>3</sub>, with 10 ml. for 10 min., with 10 ml. for 2 min. and with 5 ml. for 2 min. Dehydrate with 4-6 anhyd. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filter, wash with 5 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub>, weigh the CHCl<sub>3</sub> soln., dry with 4 g. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filter, weigh the filtrate, add 5 drops of dimethylaminobenzoobenzene and titrate with 0.05 N p-toluenesulfonic acid until the color changes to pink. One ml. of 0.05 N soln. of the acid corresponds to 0.014464 g. of atropine base. If the wt. of RtuO soln. is  $\alpha$  g. (equiv. to 0.1 g. of original sample of leaves),  $\delta$  the wt. of CHCl<sub>3</sub> soln. before drying,  $e$  the wt. of the CHCl<sub>3</sub> soln. after drying, then this soln. is equiv. to 0.1  $\alpha/e$  g. of sample. If  $d$  ml. of acid is required for titration, the percentage of alkaloid in the sample is  $(0.014464 \text{ g}/0.1 \text{ eq}) \times 100$ . Det. alkaloid in lobelia in the same manner; 1 ml. of 0.05 N acid corresponds to 0.01983 lobeline base. For harrigel roots, add 6 ml. of 15% NaOH soln. to 2 g. of medium-coarse sample in a 100-ml. flask, weigh, add 60 ml. of CHCl<sub>3</sub>, heat to boiling on a water bath for 1 hr. with a reflux condenser, cool and weigh in order to det. the amt. of CHCl<sub>3</sub>. Filter the CHCl<sub>3</sub> ext. through cotton into a

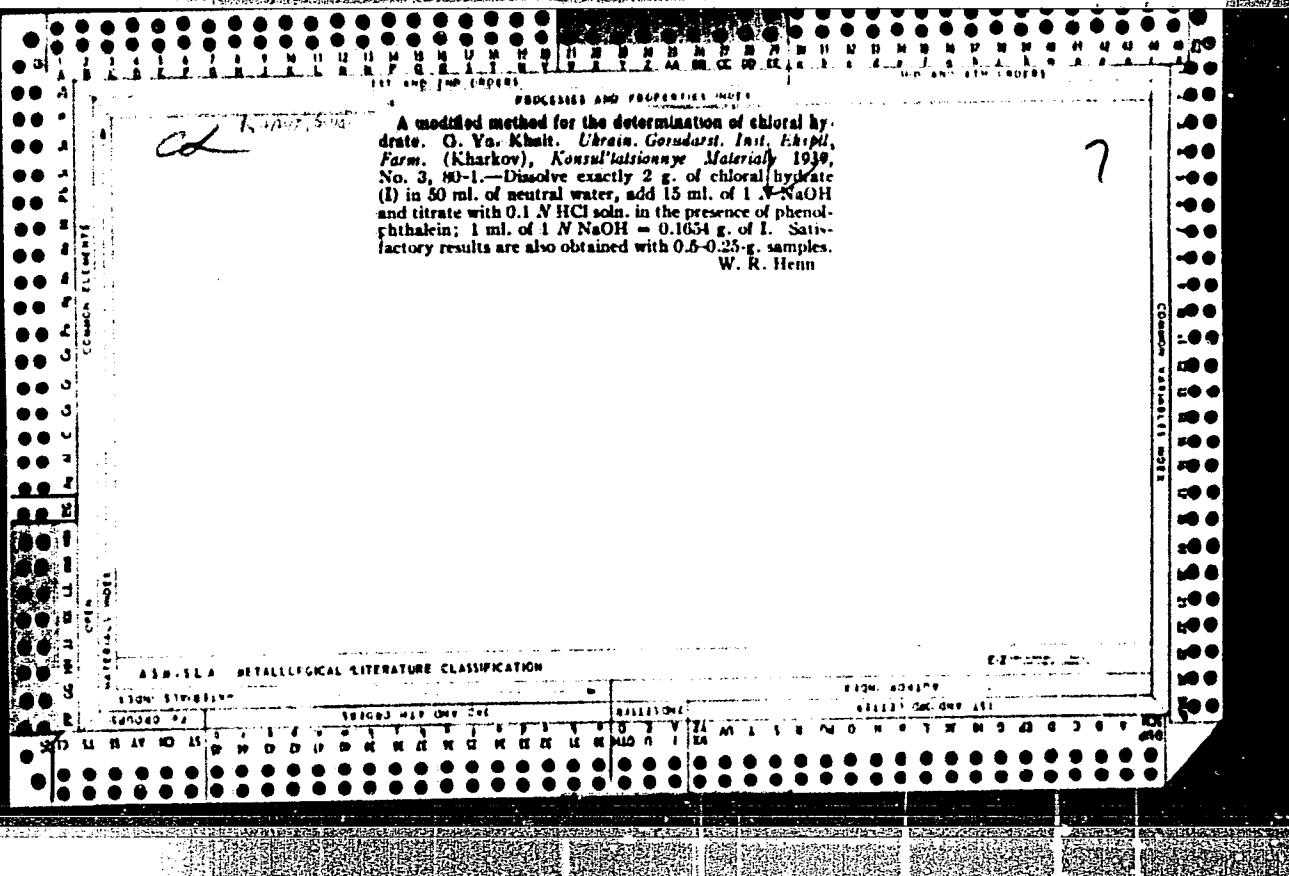
weighed flask, weigh, distill off the  $\text{CHCl}_3$  to approx. 2 ml. of residue, add 3 ml. of 15%  $\text{AcOH}$  and evap. the residue on a water bath. When all  $\text{CHCl}_3$  has evap'd, add 4 ml. of 15%  $\text{AcOH}$ , cool, filter through a moist filter (5 cm. in diam.) into a spong. funnel, wash the flask and filter twice with 3-ml. portions of water. Make the filtrate alk. with 6 ml. of 30%  $\text{NaOH}$  and ext. with  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , with 30 ml. for 10 min., with 15 ml. for 8 min. and with 15 ml. for 2 min. Pass each ext. through cotton into a weighed flask, weigh the flask with the  $\text{CHCl}_3$  exts. and dehydrate with 4 g. of anhyd.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . Pass through cotton into a weighed flask and weigh with the  $\text{CHCl}_3$  exts.. Add 10 drops of dimethylaminobenzene and titrate with 0.01 N *p*-toluenesulfonic

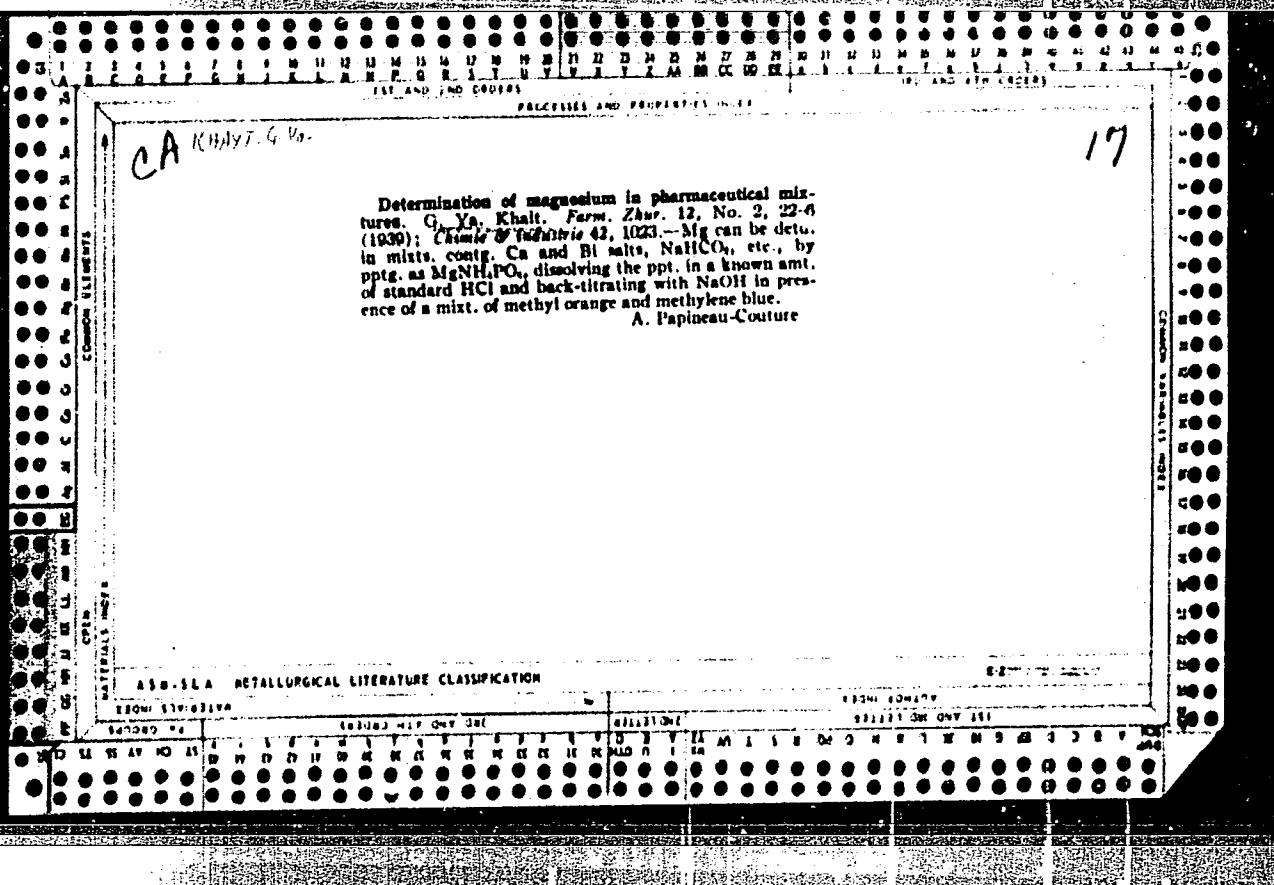
and coincided with those obtained by the classical methods.

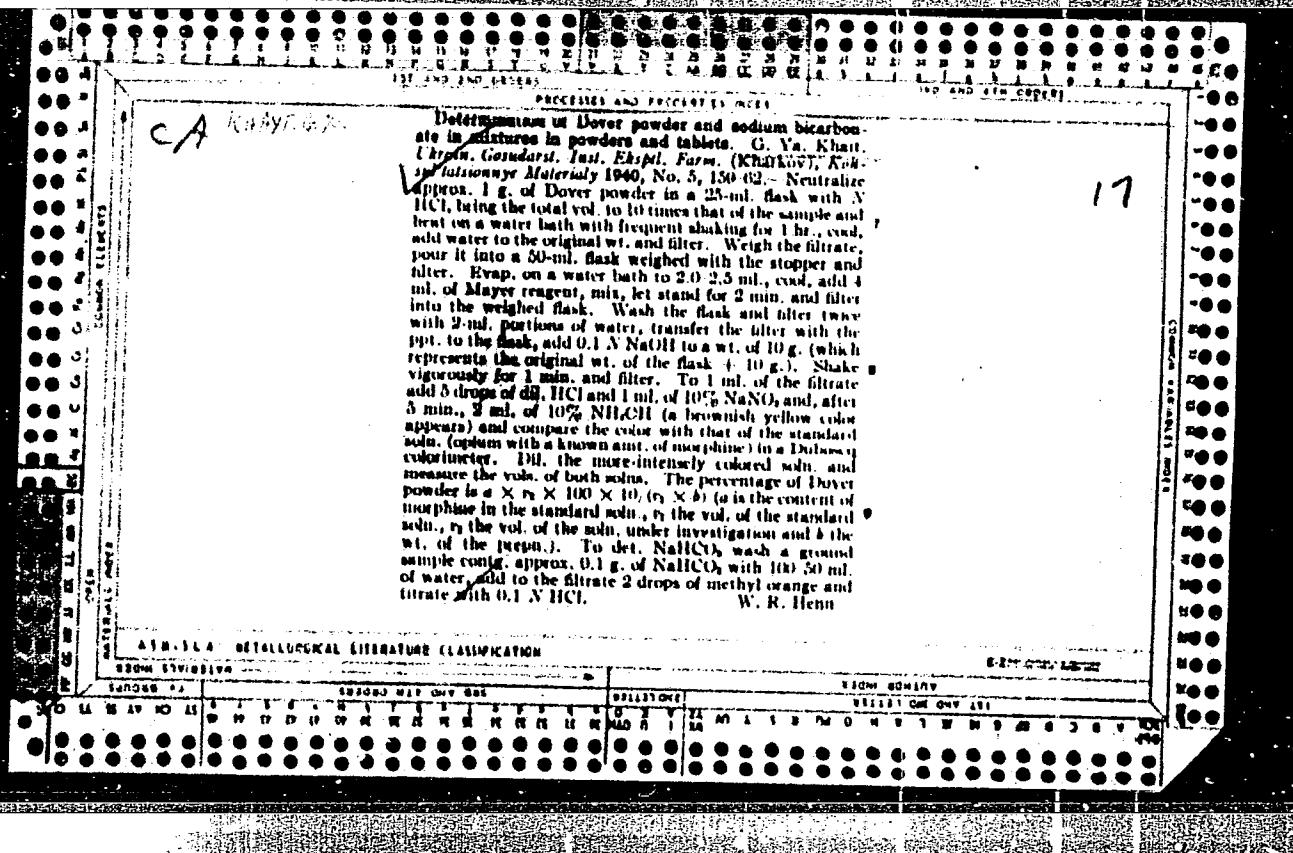
W. H. Stein

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001**

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710006-7"







CA Kandy, C. Y.

**Aminometric determination of alkaloids.** C. V. Khati, *Parasitology*, 39, No. 6, 263-311 (1965).—Aminometric detn. of alkaloids in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  is reliable and is easier than in aq. medium because the alkaloids are more soluble and the color changes are sharper. Codeine was selected for a standard, and  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  (rather than  $\text{NaOH}$ ) for alkalinizing plant products. The method has been used to establish the absence of volatile bases in belladonna and lobeline. In these analyses it is advisable to distill off the solvent and re-dissolve the alkaloid for titration. To make a detn., the alkaloid is taken up in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  extrd. with 0.2 N  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , neutralized with aq.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , and taken up in  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , which is then dried with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ . Titration is with 0.05 N *p*-toluenesulfonic acid against  $\text{PhN}(\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{NM}_e)_2$  or bromophenol blue. Assays of atropine, lobeline, and harmine are reported. Julian P. Smith

KHAYT, G. M.

A

Titration of weak bases in nonaqueous solutions. (G. M. Khayt, Khar'kov. Nauch.-Izdatelstvo, Khim.-Farm. Inst.). *Med. Prom. S.S.R.* 1949, No. 4, 35-8.—  
Methylcaffeine can be titrated in AcOH with 0.2 N *p*-toluenesulfonic acid to a green color with Crystal Violet indicator. If Na salicylate is present, the above titration gives the content of both. Caffeine can be extd. with CHCl<sub>3</sub> after addn. of alkali and re titration. Caffeine, theobromine, acetanilide, and ergot alkaloids cannot be dstd. in this manner, but cocaine and NaOBa titrate well. Thymol blue is a poor indicator and gives a very extended color change. G. M. Kredapoff

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710006-7

Министерство здравоохранения СССР

33484. Kolorimetricheskiy Metod Opredeleniya Morfina V Slozhnykh Lekarstvennykh Formakh,  
Soderzhashchikh Opiy. Med. Prom-st' Sssr, 1949, No 5, C. 32-33

SO: Letopis'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710006-7"

KHAYT, G.Y.

Quantitative determination of coexisting oxalic, citric, and gluconic acids. Ukr.khim.zhur.17 no.1:59-63 '51. (MLRA 9:9)

I.Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut. (Acids, Organic)

KHAYT, G. Ya.

KHAYT, G. Ya.: "A single method of determining morphine in complex pharmaceutical forms and in the plant raw material." Vin Higher Education USSR. Tartu State U. Khar'kov, 1956  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Pharmaceutical Sciences)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No 17, 1956

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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cc. 90% alc., 1 cc. formalin, 0.5 cc. phenolphthalein

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710006-7"

BOLOTNIKOV, S.M., KHAIK, G.Ya.

Determining the total iodine content of the blood and thyroid  
gland. Vrach.delo no.11:1207 N°58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Farmako-analiticheskaya laboratoriya Khn'r'kovskogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.  
(IODINE IN THE BODY)

KHAYT, G.Ya.

Colorimetric method for determining morphine in the poppy plant.  
Med.prom 12 no.8:22-28 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

I. Khar'kov nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut.  
(MORPHINE)  
(POPPY--ANALYSIS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710006-7

KHAIT, G.Ya.; KOVALENKO, V.K.; BOLOTOV, S.M. [deceased]

Quantitative determination of the ingredients of medicinal suppositories in a polyethylene oxide base. Report No. 1. Med. prom. 14  
no.9:47-51 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(SUPPOSITORIES) (GLYCOLS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721710006-7"

KHAIT, G.Ya.; KOVALENKO, V.K.; BOLOTNIKOV, S.M.

Rapid method for the determination of morphine in suppositories.  
Med.prom. 14 no.2:49-51 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut. (MORPHINE) (SUPPOSITORIES)

KHAIT, Grigoriy (s.TSyp'ya, Baltasinskiy rayon, Tatarskaya ASSR)

Initiative of the rural physician. Zdorov'e 7 no. 4:5-6 Ap '61.  
(MIRA 14:4)  
(BALTASINSKII DISTRICT—AGRICULTURE—ACCIDENTS)

KHAIT, G.Ya.; KOVALENKO, V.K.; BOLOTNIKOV, S.M. [deceased]

Quantitative determination of the ingredients of medical suppositories prepared from a polyethyleneoxide base: Report No.2. Med. prom. 15 no.1:45-48 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.  
(SUPPOSITORIES)

KOVALENKO, V.K.; KHAIT, G. Ya.

Quantitative determination of the ingredients of ointments  
having a polyethylene oxide base. Apt. deč 11 no. 6:32-36  
N-D'62 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

GRECHUSHNIKOV, G., inzh.; KHAIT, I., inzh.

Over-all mechanization and automation in making reinforcements.  
Stroitel' no. 3:14-19 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Reinforced concrete)

KHAIT, I., inzh.

Pneumatic drive for a joint-welding machine. Stroitel' 8  
no.2:6, insert:4 p. F '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Concrete reinforcement--Welding)

KHAIT, K.B., dotsent

Sanitary regulations for discharging sewage into the sea.  
Gig. i san. 26 no.9:76-79 S '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny Odesskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(SEWAGE DISPOSAL)  
(WATER--POLLUTION)

KHAIT, M. (Petrozavodsk, Karelskaya ASSR)

The inspector, a communist. Pozh.delo 8 no.6:7 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Karelia--Fire prevention--Inspection)

RETSEPTOR, Ya. (g.Moskva); SHAKIROV, O.; NOAK, A.; SEREBRYANIKOV, G., ekonomist; KHAIT, M.; FILIPPENKO, A.; SULEYMANOV, A. (Dagestan-skaya ASSR); GRIGOR'YEV, A.; DZHURINSKIY, N. (g.Kishinev); MALYUKHA, L. (g.Klin); POLISHCHUK, I. (g.Pervoural'sk, Sverdlovskoy obl.); GRIZODUB, Yu. (g.Frunze); CHIGAREV, A.

Letters to the editors. Sots. trud 6 no. 1:136-141 Ja '61.  
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh.shakhty No. 31 tresta Kirovugol', g.Karaganda (for Shakirov). 2. Nachal'nik planovogo otdela shakhty No. 31 tresta Kirovugol', g. Karaganda (for Noak). 3. Glavnyy bukhgalter stroitel'nogo upravleniya "Tyazhmashstroy", g.Kramatorsk, Stalinskoy obl. (for Khait). 4. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy vol'skogo zavoda "Metallist" (for Filippenko). 5. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy leningradskogo zavoda "Kinap" (for Grigor'yev). 6. Pavinskiy l'nozavod Kostromskoy oblasti (for Chigorev).

(Wage payment systems) (Industrial management)

STARCHEVSKAYA, A.D.; KHAIT, M.M.

Postmortem diagnosis of quinacrine poisoning. Sud.-med.ekspert.  
3 no.1:55-57 Ja-Mr '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Kiyevskoye oblastnoye byuro sudebnomeditsinskoy ekspertizy.  
(QUINACRINE--TOXICOLOGY)

KLEYN, E.G.; KHAIT, M.M. (Kiyev)

Congenital fibromyxomatous hyperplasia of the heart valves.  
Arkh. pat. no.7:53-55 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kiyevskoye oblastnoye byuro sudebnomeditsinskoy ekspertizy  
(nachal'nik - kand. med. nauk N.N.Strelets).

RUDZITSKIY, A.A.; KHAIT, M.Ya.; KHUSID, M.A.

Use of the RAPIR-2 radiation pyrometer for the control of the quality  
in roasting corn flakes. Kons. i ov.prom. 18 no.4:9-12 Ap. #63.  
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i  
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti (for Rudzitskiy). 2. Proyektno-  
konstruktorskiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh  
protsessov v pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Khait, Khusid).  
(Food industry—Testing) (Pyrometers)

KHAIT, P.

With great fastidiousness. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. no.4:  
11-13 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhniki bezopasnosti zavoda "Elektro-sila".  
(Leningrad—Electric industries—Hygienic aspects)

SAVCHENKO, G.; KHAIT, S.

[Bendery; a plan for the future] Bendery; prospekt. Kishinev,  
Kartia moldoveniaske, 1962. 39 p. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Bendery--Description)

MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; KHAIT, S.L.

Use of tissue cultures for a quantitative determination of the specific antibodies in antimeasles gamma globulin. Vop.virus.  
5 no.3:339-346 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.  
(MEASLES) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)  
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

KHAIT, S. Z.

Khait, S. Z. "Quantitative changes in microflora in the warehousing of flour", Trudy in-ta (Odes. in-t inzhenerov mukomol. prom-sti i elevator. khoz-va im. Stalina), Vol. II, 1948, p. 78-87, -Bibliog: 10 items. (1948).

SO: U-3042 , 11 March 53, (Letopis'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

KHAIT, S.Z.; PRIVMAN, R.Yu. [deceased].

Numbers of bacteria in bulk grain. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;pishch.  
tekhn. no.5:13-16 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni I.V.Stalina,  
kafedra biokhimii zerna i zernovedeniya.  
(Wheat) (Bacteriology, Agricultural)

KHAIT, S.Z.

Absorption of yeast by the gluten of wheat flour. Izv.vys.ucheb.  
zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:73-77 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni I.V.Stalina, kafedra  
biokhimii sverna i zernovedeniya.  
(Yeast) (Gluten)

DUDKIN, M.S.; KHAIT, S.Z.; SHKANTOVA, N.G.; LEVINA, Z.V.

Growing feed yeasts on the hydrolyzates of agricultural polysaccharide wastes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.2:108-112 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni M.V. Lomonosova,  
kafedra organicheskoy khimii.

(Yeast) (Polysaccharides)

DUDKIN, M.S.; KHAIT, S.Z.; SHKANTOVA, N.G.; LEVINA, Z.V.

Cultivation of fodder yeast on the hydrolysates of the  
polysaccharides of marine algae and aquatic flowering plants.  
Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 2:128-132 '64.  
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy organicheskoy khimii Odesskogo  
tekhnologicheskogo instituta.

DUDKIN, M.S.; KHAIT, S.Z.; RAKINTSEVA, R.M.; LEVINA, Z.V.; KRASIL'NIKOVA, S.V.

Cultivation of yeasts in an apparatus equipped with a suction stirrer.  
Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 17 no.3:7-10 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

l. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lomonosova.

DUDKIN, M.S.; SHKANTOVA, N.G.; KHAIT, S.Z.; SKORNYAKOVA, N.S.

Sea algae Cystoseira and Cladophora as raw material for producing  
simple sugars and fodder yeast. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki  
no.3:125-129 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

J. Rekomendovana kafedroy organicheskoy khimiil Odesskogo  
tekhnologicheskogo instituta.

L 27635-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD  
ACC NR: AP6018430 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0325/65/000/003/0125/0129

AUTHOR: Dudkin, N. S.; Shkantova, N. G.; Khait, S. Z.; Skornyakova, N. S.

ORG: Department of Organic Chemistry, Odessa Technological Institute (Kafedra  
organicheskoy khimii Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta)

TITLE: Sea algae<sup>1</sup> Cystoseira and Cladophora as raw materials for obtaining simple  
sugars and yeasts for feed

SOURCE: Nauchnyye doklady vysshykh shkoly. Biologicheskiye nauki, no. 3, 1965, 125-129

TOPIC TAGS: algae, yeast, polysaccharide, hydrolysis, protein, polymerization

ABSTRACT: The article describes the hydrolysis of polysaccharides of the  
sea algae Cystoseira and Cladophora and estimates the efficiency of growing  
yeasts for feed (strains Kr-9 and SD-10) on the hydrolysates. The greatest  
yield of biomass was with SD-10. The yeasts obtained were dark in color,  
morphologically normal, but somewhat smaller than ordinary feed yeasts grown  
on Rider's medium. "Raw" protein content ranged from 40.62 to 51.56%, with  
the higher percentage observed in yeasts grown on Cladophora hydrolysate.  
The biomass of dry yeasts obtained from one ton of raw material ranged from  
40 to 52 kg. Cystoseira and Cladophora contain from 37 to 52% polysacchar-  
ides; this corresponds to 42-58% of monosaccharides in the hydrolysates.

Card 1/2

L 27635-66

ACC NRI A16018430

after complete polymerization of the polysaccharides. For an average yeast yield of 50% of the reducing substances, every ton of absolutely dry algae can serve as the source of 210-290 kg of absolutely dry yeasts. Since Cystoseira and Cladophora contain 11% nitrogenous substance, supplementary enrichment with protein is called for. Orig. art. has: 7 tables. [JFKS]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 02Sep64 / ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 CC

KHAIT, Ya.B., KUPCHIK, B.M., (Kishinev)

Result of treating lumbosacral radiculoneuritis by epidural administration  
of vitamin B1, penicillin and novocaine [with summary in French].  
Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 58 no.10:1211-1214 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

(NERVES, SPINAL dia.

lumbosacral radiculitis, epidural penicillin, procaine  
and vitamin B1 ther. (Rus))

(PENICILLIN, ther. use.

lumbosacral radiculitis, epidural admin. with procaine  
& vitmin B1 (Rus))

(PROCAINE, ther. use.

lumbosacral radiculitis, epidural admin. with penicillin  
& vitamin B1 (Rus))

(VITAMIN B1, ther. use

lumbosacral radiculitis, epidural admin.  
with pencillin & procaine (Rus))

KHAIT, Yu.A.

Preparation of solutions which are prescribed in small quantities. Apt.delo  
no. 4:14-46 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)  
(Solutions (Pharmacy))

RADUSHKEVICH, Leonid Viktorovich; KHAIT, Yu.I., red.; SMIRNOVA, M.I.,  
tekhn.red.

[Course in statistical physics] Kurs statisticheskoi fiziki.  
Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1960.  
347 p. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Quantum statistics) (Statistical mechanics)

57577

5(4) 5.4300

SOV/20-130-2-35/69

AUTHORS: Roginskiy, S. Z., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Khait, Yu. L.TITLE: The Problem of the Origin of the Compensation Effect in  
Chemical Kinetics\PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 2,  
pp 366 - 369 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several research workers (Refs 1-3) found when comparing the activity of catalysts that the relation  $\ln k_0 =$   
 $= \text{const} + \beta E$  exists between the coefficients  $k_0$  and  $E$  of the Arrhenius-equation  $k=k_0 \exp(-E/RT)$ . Similar results were obtained by the first-mentioned author in collaboration with L. V. Rozenkevich (Ref 4). This compensation effect occurs mainly in reactions with condensed phases. G. M. Zhabrova (Ref 1) set up the equation:  $\ln k_0 = \text{const} + \beta E^n$ , where  $n$  is between 1 and 3. After a survey of publications dealing with this subject and mentioning a paper by L. D. Landau (Ref 15), the authors make an attempt at explaining the compensation effect. For this purpose, they proceed from a ✓

Card 1/2

67517

The Problem of the Origin of the Compensation Effect SOV/20-130-2-35/69  
in Chemical Kinetics

statistical method of calculating the velocity of activation processes on solid phases, which was developed by the second-mentioned author (Ref 17). The activation process thus consists of a finite number of elementary events. Each of these events is due to the fact that the energy  $E'$  which equals a critical value  $E \gg kT$  or exceeds this value, happens to concentrate in a volume  $d^3$  which has the magnitude of a particle volume, the energy in the surrounding volume  $l^3$  being correspondingly reduced. The compensation effect might be based upon the probability of the concentration of an excess energy  $E' \gg E \gg kT$  depending on the local temperature in that volume  $l^3$  in which the elementary event takes place. There are 19 references, 14 of which are Soviet.

✓

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1959

Card 2/2

84693

*5. 4500 (1273 only)*S/020/60/134/004/020/023  
B004/B064AUTHOR: Khait, Yu. L.TITLE: The Statistical Theory of the Radiation-chemical Reactions  
in Condensed Bodies 19PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 4,  
pp. 883-886

TEXT: In a previous paper (Ref. 4), the author suggested a method of computing the rate of activation processes in condensed bodies, which takes account of the collective character of the motion of particles. This method is now being further developed for investigations of the effect of ionizing radiations. The author studies: 1) a homogeneous system in equilibrium, which is subdivided into  $N = V/l^3$  regions on the condition that  $v^{1/3} \gg 1 \gg \hbar v/kT - \lambda$ . ( $v$  = average rate of energy transfer by the quasi-particles). The random changes of the energy  $U_p$  of the regions are described by the local random functions  $U_p(t, \beta)$ ; ( $t$  = time,

✓

Card 1/3

The Statistical Theory of the Radiation-chemical Reactions in Condensed Bodies

S/020/60/134/004/020/023  
B004/3064

$\beta$  = number of realization of the process  $U^{(\beta)}(t)$ . The condition  $\overline{\Delta U(t)} < E \ll \bar{U}_0$  (1) is written down for steady processes. Here,  $\overline{\Delta U(t)}$  denotes the average change of energy  $U$  in the time  $t$ ,  $U_0 = nkT$ ,  $n = \gamma l^3/d^3$ ,  $\gamma$  = number of the degrees of freedom in the volume  $d^3$ . The following was found:  $l^2 \leq d^2(E/kT)(d/\lambda_f)$ ;  $l^3 \gg [E/(kT_f)]d^3$ ;  $(E/\gamma kT)^{1/2} \gg (\lambda/d)^{3/2}$ ;  $\lambda = hv/kT$  (2). The time of observation is subdivided into  $s$  intervals  $T_s$ , and the law of energy conservation is written down:  $\hat{\delta}'(T_s)\hat{R}\hat{U}(t, \beta) = \sum_p \hat{U}^{(p)}(T_s) = E_0$ .  $\hat{\delta}'(T_s)$  denotes the vectorial operator with the components  $\hat{\delta}_p(T_s)$ ;  $\hat{R}$  is the operator acting upon the variable  $\beta$ . 2) In a system that is not in equilibrium, and in which thermal activation processes are possible, the probability  $w(E/U_T)T_s$  that during  $T_s$  interval  $T_s$  the energy  $E' \geq E$  concentrates on individual degrees of freedom, is expressed by the equation of the statistical

Card 2/3

84693

The Statistical Theory of the Radiation-chemical Reactions in Condensed Bodies

S/020/60/134/004/020/023  
B004/B064

weight of states. It is then assumed that a particle of energy  $\varepsilon_0 \gg E$  and velocity  $v_0$  enters the system, and for the probability  $w_r$  of energy release  $\Delta E$  one obtains:

$$w_r \approx (jq^{kT} j/b\hbar) \int \sum (\Delta E) T(U_f) \exp(E^2/2\alpha^2) \exp(-E/kT_{ef}) d(\Delta E) \quad (8).$$

j is the current density of the ionizing particles,  $T_{ef} \approx T + \Delta E/c$ , and c is the specific heat of the degrees of freedom in the volume Q. The probability of an elementary act does not depend on the average temperature T of the system, but on the local temperature  $T_{ef} > T$  of the individual regions. The author thanks L. S. Polak and Yu. S. Lazurkin for having reviewed this paper, and A. Ya. Temkin and M. A. Mokal'skiy for discussions. There are 18 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Petroleum-chemical Synthesis of the  
Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: May 10, 1960, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1960

Card 3/3

ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; KHAIT, Yu.L.

Compensation effect in activation processes from the standpoint of statistical kinetics. Report No.1: Calculation of the pre-exponential factor in the formula for the rate of the process. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd. khim.nauk no.5:771-780 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.  
(Activation analysis) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; KHAIT, Yu.L.

Compensation effect in activation processes from the standpoint of statistical kinetics. Report No.2: Possible physical causes bringing about the compensation effect in some systems and processes. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1198-1205 J1 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.  
(Chemical reaction, Rate of)

24.220D 1144 1482  
24.2140

33487  
S/195/61/002/005/012/027  
E040/E485

AUTHOR: Khait, Yu.L.

TITLE: On the possibility of employing some concepts of physical isotope effects in physical chemistry

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, v.2, no.5, 1961, 714-721

TEXT: The purpose of the present study was to draw attention to new possibilities of applying in physical chemistry and biochemistry some of the isotope effect concepts formulated in the field of classical physics. For instance, the symmetry concept borrowed from physics was successfully used in providing a new interpretation of the role of isotope effects in the cracking of hydrocarbon molecules, etc. The study is limited to the phenomena of superconductivity and ferroelectricity because in both these cases experimental evidence exists for isotope effects. In the case of superconductivity of metals and alloys, the isotope effects manifest themselves in that the critical temperature  $T_c$ , below which a transition occurs to the superconducting state, depends on the mass  $M$  of the metal isotope ( $T_c = \sqrt{M} = \text{constant}$  or  $T_c \cdot M^p = \text{constant}$ , where  $p \approx 0.5$ ). X

Card 1/3

33487  
S/195/61/002/005/012/027  
E040/E485

On the possibility of employing ...

The existence of isotope effects in the superconductivity phenomenon points directly to an essential role in it of the interaction of free electrons with crystal lattice atoms. A theoretical analysis is given of the conditions under which superconductivity occurs and an attempt made to use the known analogy between the theory of additive bonds in complex molecules and the superconductivity theory (Ref.9: Vol'kenshteyn, M.V., Structure of molecules. Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1947) in order to elucidate the isotope effects in physico-chemical and biochemical processes. A similar study is made of the role of isotope effects in ferroelectricity, as illustrated by the experimentally observed shift of the lower Curie temperature  $T_b$  from -18 to +23°C and of the top Curie temperature from  $T_t = 23^\circ\text{C}$  to  $T'_t = 35^\circ\text{C}$ , on introducing deuterium into the salt  $\text{NaK}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6) \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in order to give:  $\text{NaK}(\text{C}_4\text{D}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_6) \cdot 4\text{D}_2\text{O}$ . Similarly, in the ferroelectric salts of the  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  type, a replacement of H by D leads to a significant shift in the Curie temperature. The existence of the isotope effect in these and other similar compounds points to the possibility that atomic vibration plays an

Card 2/3

37516  
S/020/62/144/001/011/024  
B104/B102

21.2200  
21.7100

AUTHORS: Finkel'shteyn, B. N., and Khait, Yu. L.

TITLE: Theory of defects produced in solids by recoil atoms with gamma emission

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 1, 1962, 85-88

TEXT: The energy  $W$  of a recoil atom which appears simultaneously ( $\approx 10^{-17}$  sec) with  $\gamma$ -emission, considerably exceeds the threshold energies of all processes occurring in a solid. It produces a high local energy density which activates various processes confined to a small volume  $Q$ , e.g. production of vacancies, melting, etc. The dissipation of  $W$  can be divided into two stages: First, lattice defects are produced in  $Q$  within a time  $\tau$ , and then  $W$  is dissipated into the lattice. The number of defects in  $Q$  is assumed to be quasi-steady if the energy density decreases to  $E_{\min}$ ;  $(W/n) \approx (Wd^3/Q) \leq E_{\min}$ . The minimum and maximum values of  $\tau$  are given by

Card 1/3

S/020/62/144/001/011/024  
B104/B102

Theory of defects produced in solids....

$$\tau_{\min} \approx (U/v_0) \approx (d/v_0) (e^3/\beta Mc^3 E_{\min})^{1/2}, \quad (7) \text{ and}$$

$$\tau_{\max} \approx \frac{n}{\chi_c} \approx \frac{n}{v_0 d} \approx \frac{d}{v_0} \left( \frac{n}{\beta Mc^3 E} \right)^{1/2}, \quad (8).$$

The probability of a defect being produced in Q within  $\tau$  is given by

$$P(W) = \exp \left[ -\frac{E^2}{2\alpha^2(1+W/CT)^4} \right] \exp \left[ -\frac{E}{kT(1+W/CT)} \right]. \quad (18),$$

where  $E$  is the transition energy,  $M$  is the mass of the emitting nucleus,  $d$  is the interatomic distance,  $v$  is the mean thermal velocity of the emitting nucleus,  $n$  is the number of degrees of freedom in  $Q$ ,  $\beta$  is their number in  $d^3$ ,  $\chi_c$  is the local thermal diffusivity, and  $\alpha^2 = kCT^2$ .

Card 2/3

Theory of defects produced in solids ...

S/020/62/144/001/011/024  
B104/B102

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute).  
Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy  
promyshlennosti (All-Union Correspondence Institute  
of the Textile and Light Industry)

PRESENTED: December 8, 1961, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 24, 1961

Card 3/3

VOLEVODSKIY, V.V.; GLAZUNOVA, P.Ya.; SMIRNOVA, B.A.; EHAIT, Yu.L.;  
TOPCHIYEV, A.V., akademik, otv. red.; POLAK, L.S., doktor  
fiz.-matem. nauk, otv. red.; BUGAYENKO, L.T., red.;  
ZENTSEL'SKAYA, Ch.A., tekhn. red.

[Radiolysis of hydrocarbons; some physicochemical problems] Radio-  
liz uglevodorodov; nekotorye fiziko-khimicheskie problemy. Mo-  
skva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 207 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza.  
(Hydrocarbons) (Radiochemistry)

43220  
S/844/62/000/000/002/129  
D290/D307

5.4600

AUTHOR: Khait, Yu. L.

TITLE: On the statistical theory of activation processes in irradiated condensed systems

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 28-33

TEXT: The author works out a statistical method of calculating the rates of activation processes that allows for the collective interactions occurring in condensed systems; the present work is a development of his earlier papers on the same subject (Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 24, 202 (1960); Tezisy dokladov na 2-y Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii po fizike dielektrikov. M., Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 16; DAN SSSR, 134, 883 (1960)). The probability is first calculated that a quantity of energy greater than the threshold energy E for a particular excitation will be concentrated in a volume  $d^3$  ( $\sim$  volume of a single particle) in the absence of radiation, and is expressed

Card 1/2

On the statistical ...

S/844/62/000/000/002/129  
D290/D507

in terms of  $E$  and the absolute temperature  $T$ . Considering the transfer of energy from an incident charged particle to the medium by electromagnetic radiation, it is shown that the probability of an excitation with threshold energy  $E$  depends on the effective temperature  $T_{\text{eff}}$  where  $T_{\text{eff}} = T + \Delta E/C$  in which  $C$  is the effective specific heat of the volume  $Q$  and  $\Delta E$  is the energy deposited in the volume  $Q$  ( $Q$  is a parameter of the theory that must be found experimentally; it is proportional to  $(\varepsilon/m)^{3/2}$  where  $\varepsilon$  is the energy of the incident charged particle and  $m$  is its mass). The author also considers the transfer of energy to the medium by direct collisions and shows that the results of the theory may explain the protective action of benzene rings. The assistance of Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences L. S. Polak, Professor S. M. Rylov, and Yu. A. Kolbanovskiy is acknowledged.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, AS USSR)

Card 2/2

FINKEL'SHTEYN, B.N.; KHAIT, Yu.L.

Theory of defects forming in solids by recoil atoms in gamma radiation. Dekl. AN SSSR 144 no. 1:85-88 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti. Predstavлено академиком G.V.Kurdyumovym.

(Crystals--Defects) (Gamma-rays)

TOPCHIYEV, A.V.; KOLBANOVSKIY, Yu.A.; POLAK, L.S.; KHAIT, Yu.L.;  
SHLIKHTER, E.B.

Radiolysis of alkanes adsorbed on semiconductor catalysts.  
Neftekhimiia 1 no.1:105-116 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.  
(Paraffins) (Radiation) (Catalysts)

KHAIT, YU. L.

16

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6177

Akademija nauk SSSR, Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza  
Radioliz uglevodorodov; nekotoryye fiziko-khimicheskiye problemy  
(Radiolysis of Hydrocarbons; Some Physicochemical Problems)  
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 207 p. Errata slip inserted.  
5000 copies printed.

Resp. Eds.: A. V. Topchiyev, Academician, and L. S. Polak,  
Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Ed.: L. T. Bugayenko;  
Tech Ed.: Ch. A. Zentsel'skaya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physical and industrial chemists  
interested in the properties and behavior of irradiated hydro-  
carbons.

COVERAGE: The book gives a systematic presentation of the results  
of research on the radiolysis of hydrocarbons carried out from  
1957 through 1961 at the Laboratory of Radiation Chemistry,  
Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR (Institute of Petro-

Card 1/4

## Radiolysis of Hydrocarbons (Cont.)

sov/6177

16

chemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences USSR). Although the results were obtained for individual compounds, they may be generalized and applied to other members of the same homologous series. The following persons participated in making the experiments and in writing the text: V. G. Berryezkin, V. E. Glushnev, Yu. A. Kolbanovskiy, I. M. Kustanovich, V. D. Popov, A. Ya. Tomkin, V. D. Timofeyev, N. Ya. Chernyak, V. A. Shakhrai, E. B. Shlikhter, A. S. Shcherbakova, B. M. Negodov, A. Z. Paryshkina, N. M. Rytova, T. A. Tegina, Yu. B. Emin, A. M. Brodskiy, V. V. Voyevodskiy, P. Ya. Glazunov, B. A. Smirnova, and Yu. L. Khait. References, mainly Soviet and English, follow individual chapters.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

Foreword

3

Ch. I. Physicochemical Characteristics of Hydrocarbon Radiolysis

5

Card 2/4

ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; KHAIT, Yu.L.

Theory of the compensation effect in the diffusion processes  
taking place in solids. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.1:147-150  
N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Institut nefte-  
khimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN  
SSSR (for Roginskiy).

POLAK, L.S.; KHAIT, Yu.L.

Some problems of the kinetics of chemical reactions in plasma jets. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 4:920-923 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR. Predstavлено академиком S.I.Vol'fkovichem.

L 8519-66 EWT(1)/EWT(4)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(j)/I/ETC(m) IIP(c) DS/HW/AP/RM  
ACC NR: AP5021904 SOURCE CODE: 17/0207/65/000/004/0054/0065

AUTHOR: Khait, Yu. L. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Kinetics of the chemical reactions occurring in low-temperature plasma streams

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 4, 1965, 54-65

TOPIC TAGS: plasma chemistry, plasma flow, Reynolds number, chemical reaction kinetics

ABSTRACT: One of the many problems arising in the new field of plasma chemistry is studied to shed light on autoignition in a plasma stream. A theoretical model is constructed where the plasma flow is subsonic and the temperature and pressure remain constant at the entrance to the reacting channel. At some distance down the channel liquids of low viscosity are introduced, with the resulting contact causing heating, boiling, evaporation, dissociation and chemical reactions. The effect of these processes on the kinetics of the system is considered for various conditions of the liquids and the characteristic lengths and time constants are given. The properties of the gas flow in the reactor influence strongly the above parameters and they are discussed with reference to heat transport, Reynolds number of the flow and the diffusion coefficients. The discussion of these processes (heating, etc.) is applied to solution of the heat equation written for the simplified problem in order to obtain esti-

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

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ACC NR: AP5021904

3

mates of the conditions and length of the period needed for self-ignition to occur. It is found that the chemical reactions have very strong influence on the hydrodynamics of the flow and lead to a Reynolds number which is a function of the coordinate. "In concluding, the author thanks Prof. L. S. Polak and the members of his seminar for their helpful discussion of the problems touched on in this paper and for their comments." Orig. art. has: 38 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,07/

SUBM DATE: 21Jul64/

ORIG REF: 009/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

TANEV, Iv., prof.; KHAITOV, A.

An epidemic of benign serous meningitis. Suvrem. med., Sofia 6 no.  
11:27-37 1955.

1. Iz Katedrata po epidemiologija i infektsiozni bolesti pri  
Viesshiia meditsinski institut V. Chervenkov. (zav. katedrata:  
prof. P. Verbev) i Infektsioznata bolnitsa, Sofia.  
(MENINGITIS, epidemiology,  
serous, epidemic outbreak in Bulgaria. (Pul))

VERBEV, P.; TANEV, I.; ZHELIAZKOV, S.; SHTEREV, P.; SELENTAR, A.; KHAITOV, A.

Epidemiological role of various conditions and duration of hospitalization in the treatment of scarlet fever. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 40 no.2:139-153 '61.

1. Predstavena ot prof. P. Verbev, rukovoditel na Katedrata po epidemiologija i infektsiozni bolesti.

(SCARLET FEVER ther)

BULGARIA

Iv. TANEV and A. KHALTOV, Chair of Infectious Diseases (Katedra po infektsiozni bolesti) Head (rukovoditel) Prof Iv. TANEV; Medical College (VMI) [Vysshii meditsinski institut] Sofia, and First Hospital for Infectious Diseases (I infektsiozna bolnitsa) Medical Director (glavni lekar) A. SELEKTAR, [Sofia.]

"Treatment of Scarlet Fever with Penicillin."

Sofia, Suvremenna Meditsina, Vol 14, No 2, 1963; pp 24-28.

Abstract [ English summary modified]: Data on 1,000 patients treated during the course of the last 12 years. The therapeutic method is described in detail with comprehensive clinical and laboratory data. Five Soviet, 8 Bulgarian and 1 Western reference.

1/1

PODVURZACHOVA, A.; KHAITOV, A.; KILIMOVA, E.

Cholostatic form of epidemic hepatitis. Suvr. med. 14 no.3:  
25-31 '63.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (BILIARY DYSKINESIA)  
(AMINOTRANSFERASES) (ENZYME TESTS)  
(LIVER CIRRHOSIS) (DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)  
(JAUNDICE, OBSTRUCTIVE)

BULGARIA

A. KHAITOV, First Hospital for Infectious Diseases (I infektsiozna bolnitsa) Head Physician (glaven lekar) A. SELEKTAR, Sofia.

"Iatrogenic Disease Manifesting as Capillarotoxicosis."

Sofia, Suvremenna Meditsina, Vol 14, No 5, 1963; pp 53-55.

Abstract : Case history of boy aged 7 with scarlet fever, admitted on third day of disease and treated with penicillin and amidopyrine; 5 days later severe disseminated purpuric rash appeared, with scattered bullae and systemic cardiovascular and gastrointestinal symptoms, requiring prolonged energetic treatment with corticosteroids for recovery.

1/1

26

TANEV, Iv.; KHAITOV, A.; TODOROV, M.; PODVURZACHOVA, A.; VELIZAROV, At.  
cholestatic hepatitis. Suvr. med. (Sofiia) 15 no.5:11-16 '64

KIROV, Iv.; KHALTOV, A.

Apropos of some aspects of modern therapy of virus hepatitis —  
Balkin's disease. Suvr. med. (Sofia) 15 no.12:3-13 '64.

ABDULLAYEV, A.A.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; XHAITOV, B.K.; KHAYDAROV, A.A.

Use of the tritium radioisotope in studying the dynamics of  
underground water. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk no.6:  
82-83 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.  
(Tritium—Isotopes) (Water, Underground)

ABDULLAYEV, A.A.; BIBINOV, S.A.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; KHAITOV, B.K.; KHAYDAROV, A.A.

Using radioactive isotopes as indicators for studying the dynamics  
of underground waters. Uzb.geol.zhur. 6 no.1:57-61 '62.  
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR.  
(Water, Underground) (Radioisotopes)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038421

S/0166/64/000/002/0056/0058

AUTHOR: Abdullayev, A. A.; Khaitov, B. K.

TITLE: Investigation of the performance of self-quenched counters

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964, 56-58

TOPIC TAGS: counter plateau, electron drift, electrical field, voltage potential, gas pressure, proportionality coefficient, gas mixture, plateau region, gas filled counter, self quenched counter, counter performance, Geiger Mueller counter

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is to study the characteristics of a counter, filled with a mixture of ethylene and hydrogen in the presence of oxygen, water vapor, and chlorine. A counter plateau was obtained having a large slope (~60%) and relatively short duration. The rate of electron drift in the electrical field was directly proportional to the voltage potential applied to the electrode and inversely proportional to the gas pressure in the counter. Although the investigation was performed at various pressures, optimal performance was obtained at 10 and 70 mm Hg, respectively. Such a correlation of gas mixtures produced a plateau region with a duration of up to 250 v. Its slope did not exceed 7%, and the performance of the first and second counters was within a range of 1100-1300 and 1050-1300 v, respectively. The background of the various counters remained constant; i.e., 18-40

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038421

imp/min. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute yadernoy fiziki. AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics,  
AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Aug63 DATE ACQ: 26Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP NO REF Sov: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ABDULLAYEV, A.A.; KHAITOV, B.K.; LOBANOV, Ye.M.; KHAYDAROV, A.A.

Measurement of the activity of tritium in water samples.  
Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.5:40-44 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.  
(Tritium)

ABDULLAYEV, A.A.; VOLKOV, V.P.; GEYNTS, V.A.; ZAKHIDOV, A.Sh.; KHAITOV, B.K.

Use of tritium in hydrogeological studies. Izv. AN Uz. SSR.  
Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.5:45-49 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.  
(Tritium)

(Geophysics)

ABDULLAYEV, A.A.; ZAKHIDOV, A.Sh.; ISBANOV, Ye.M.; KHAITOV, B.K.

Motion of various indicators in underground water currents.  
Izv. AN Uz, SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 8 no.6:43-47 '64.

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